राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा अस्पताल

1314. **श्री डी० पी० यादव:**
श्री अनन्त सेठी:

क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और यह कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1997-98 के दौरान बनाए गए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इन अस्पतालों की क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है;

(घ) क्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान अस्पतालों का दर्जा बढ़ाए जाने और नये अस्पतालों की स्थापना की मांग में भी वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो नौवीं योजना में इस संबंध में कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है?

श्रम मंत्री (डॉ० सत्यनारायण जटिया): (क) राज्य-वार, क० रा० बी० अस्पतालों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है **(नीचे देखिए)**। ये अस्पताल मुख्य रूप से देश के औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में स्थापित हैं।

(ख) हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान दोनों राज्यों में एक-एक अस्पताल, कुल 2 अस्पतालों का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है।

(ग) सभी क० रा० बी० अस्पतालों/एनेक्सियों में कुल 19,952 बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) सामान्यतः क० रा० बी० अस्पतालों का निर्माण क० रा० बी० योजना के अधीन व्याप्त प्रत्येक एक हजार बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के लिए 4 बिस्तरों के मानक के अनुसार किया जाता है। इसलिए नए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों के निर्माण को पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं से नहीं जोड़ा गया है। 1182 बिस्तरों सहित 12 अस्पतालों का निर्माण कार्य विभिन्न स्तरों पर पहले ही चल रहा है। वर्तमान अस्पतालों में चिकित्सा सेवाओं के सुधार/उन्नयन का कार्य एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। अभी कुछ समय पूर्व ही क० रा० बी० चिकित्सा सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए एक कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है तथा इसे निगम की सहमति से कार्यान्वयन हेतु सभी राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया गया है। कार्य योजना में आधुनिक उपस्कर पद्धति, क्षेत्रीय ट्रोमा केन्द्रों की स्थापना, अति विशेषज्ञता सेवाओं की स्थापना, रक्त बैंक, निवारक एन्कालोजी, कैंसर उपचार केन्द्र, स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास आदि शामिल हैं। इस संबंध में क० रा० बी० निगम द्वारा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को 13.45 करोड़ रुपये की राशि पहले ही स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

विवरण

अनुबंध

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	अस्पतालों की संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	9
2.	असम	1
3.	बिहार	6
4.	चंडीगढ़	—
5.	दिल्ली	3
6.	गोवा	1
7.	गुजरात	10
8.	हरियाणा	5
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
10.	कर्नाटक	7
11.	केरल	13
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	6
13.	महाराष्ट्र	13
14.	मेघालय	—
15.	उड़ीसा	5
16.	पांडिचेरी	1
17.	पंजाब	7
18.	राजस्थान	4
19.	तमिलनाडु	8
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	16
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	13
22.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	—

National Commission on Agricultural Labour

1315. SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO:
SHRI LAJPAT RAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received

the report of National Commission on agricultural labour;

(b) if so, when and the main recommendations made by the Commission;

(c) whether Government have processed the recommendations and details of action taken/proposed thereon; and

(d) the machanism proposed to regulate the working conditions of agriculture labour and ensure a fair deal to them, including the steps taken to help them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) The Government has not set up any National Commission exclusively for the Agricultural Labour. Howerver, a National Commission on Rural Labour was set up by the Government on 11.8.87 to go into the problems of rural labour which include agricultural labour.

The National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) has submitted its report on 31st July, 1991. Some of the major recommendations of the NCRL are as follows:

(i) Free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14;

(ii) Prohibition of child labour in all occupations and processes;

(iii) A "National Credit Fund for Women" for poor women so that they could get credit without any collateral security upto a specified financial limit;

(iv) Fixation of a National basic minimum wage of Rs. 20/-per day at December, 1990 prices and a provision for increase of wages automatically every six months on the basis of rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI);

(v) Self-employment programmes like the IRDP by linking them to area development plans to be formulated by the elected institutions within the scheme of decentralisation;

(vi) Ban on labour-displacing mechanisation in agriculture, like the use of combine harvesters;

(vii) A more concerted policy to assist and provide relief to the migrant labour;

(viii) Credit for consumption to rural labour families at lower rate of interest;

(ix) Old age pension at Rs. 100/-per month be paid to all males and females above age of 60 years subject to income limits prescribed.

(x) All rural women above the age of 18 and belonging to families whose total annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,400/- at 1990-91 prices will be entitled, up to a maximum of two live births, maternity benefit for a period of 12 weeks for each birth and the amount of benefit will be at the daily minimum wage rate for unskilled labour in agriculture;

(xi) Right to work as a Fundamental Right with certain qualifications and an Employment Guarantee Act to implement this;

(xii) A comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural labour providing for their protection and welfare;

All Ministries/Departments concerned with specific recommendations have duly examined the recommendations. The Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour inter-alia reflecting Government response to all major recommendations has already been laid on the Table of the House on 3.2.1993.

The Government of India have also enacted several laws like the Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Wages Act,

the Equal Remuneration Act, the Payment of Gratuity Act, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act etc. for protection of identified categories of unorganised labour including agricultural labour.

Government have also introduced a package of anti-poverty programmes such as IRDP, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna and schemes like Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM), Employment Assurance Scheme is aimed at bettering the lot of rural workers including the agricultural workers, who form the bulk of the unorganised workers.

In addition, the Employment Assurance Scheme, which was introduced w.e.f. 2nd October, 1993, was launched in 1754 backward blocks and has now been extended to 2443 blocks.

Besides, Government have also launched a scheme known as Development of Women & Children in rural Areas with the objective of bringing about economic and social upliftment of rural women below the poverty line using a group approach for taking up income generating activities suited to their skills and aptitude. The Scheme operates in conjunction with TRYSEM and IRDP.

In order to specifically address the needs of agricultural workers, the Central Government have drawn up a legislative proposal which is being finalised in consultation with concerned Ministries.

Unemployed Persons in the Country

1316. SHRI RAGHAVJI :
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of unemployed matriculates, graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders in various streams as on 31.12.98 as compared to those in the preceding three years; and

(b) in what manner Government propose to tackle this gigantic problem of unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Available information relating to the number of job-seekers all of whom are not necessarily unemployed who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as at the end of 1993, 1994, 1995 (latest available) classified by Educational levels is furnished in the statement enclosed. (*See* below).

(b) The major poverty alleviation programmes which provide employment in the rural areas are Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme.

In the urban areas, as an outcome of the recommendations of the Hashim Committee in its, Report to Review and Rationalise Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation, the Swarna, Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been launched and NRY, PMIUPEP and UBSP (Urban Basic Services for the Poor) have been phased out. The scheme has become operational from 1.12.1997. SJSRY seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under employed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment.

Prime Minster's Rozgar Yojana is being implemented as Central Plan Scheme to provide employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths in both rural and urban areas.